

THE CONSERVATIVE.

Published Every Friday.

A HOME PAPER—Devoted to Politics, News, Home Interests, Miscellany, &c.

J. A. Kelly, Publisher.

VOL. III—NO. 42.

M'CONNELLSVILLE, OHIO, JULY 2, 1869.

\$2.00 A YEAR.

NOTION AND MILLINERY STORE.

C. L. HALL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Notions and Millinery Goods,

BELL STREET, MALTA, OHIO.

BUSINESS DONE ON A STRICTLY CASH SYSTEM! May 7, 1869-4f.

FALLING AND GOING!

CLOTHING, CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS, (Linen and Flannel) DRAWERS SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECKTIES COLLARS AND SOCKS BOUGHT AT FALLING AND GOING OFF AT

Cash Prices!!

A T

T. D. CHEADLE'S GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

Goods promptly made to order by First Class Makers, and from the best assortment of piece goods ever brought to this market. Many goods sold at less than cost. T. D. CHEADLE, CENTER STREET, M'CONNELLSVILLE, OHIO.

April 19, 2m. A. W. WALKER, J. G. WALKER, MALTA, OHIO.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

A. W. WALKER & CO.

Merchant Tailors,

Bell Street, Malta, Ohio.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice and at prices to suit the times. All orders accompanied by a responsible name will be promptly filled. This firm is always up to the latest fashions, and warrant their clothing to stand the scrutiny of the most fastidious. They keep goods to sell by the yard or in any shape to suit purchasers. Ladies' Clothing always on hand. CALL EARLY, BEFORE THE RUSH BEGINS. Mar. 19-1y.

Painting, Glazing, and Paper Hanging.

J. J. STEWART,

Is prepared to renew his business as House, Sign and Carriage Painter; Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Give him a call at his shop in

Two Doors East of the Post House.

All work done neatly, expeditiously and cheap.

April 9th-4f.

S. C. BREWSTER,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Notions,

QUEENSWARE.

GROCERIES.

HATS AND CAPS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A SPECIALTY MADE IN DRESS GOODS.

First Door East of the Court House,

M'CONNELLSVILLE, OHIO.

April 16, 1869.

P. SWEENEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Cigars, Snuff,

Smoking and

Chewing Tobacco,

Pipes, &c., &c.

ROOMS, North-west Corner of the Public Square, West of Court House,

M'CONNELLSVILLE, OHIO.

April 16-6m.

Gallery of Art.

W. C. TREZISE

asks the public to call and examine his specimens Photographs, Ferrotypes, Ambratypes, Diapositives, &c., which cannot be surpassed anywhere. He has perfected arrangements whereby any one can be accommodated with the finest of Oil Paintings and pictures of India Ink Work. Rooms over Boone's Saddlery Shop, in J. C. Stone's Building, Center Street, M'Connellsville, Ohio. Jan 1-1y.

W. H. MCARTY

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Notions, Lady's and Child's Shoes, &c., &c.

PRICES THAT ARE RIGHT

STORE: Second door above Public Square, North side of Center Street, M'Connellsville, Ohio.

July 2, 1869-1y.

EASE AND COMFORT.

THE BLESSING OF PERFECT SIGHT! THERE IS NOTHING SO VALUABLE AS PERFECT SIGHT! PERFECT SIGHT can only be obtained by using PERFECT SPECTACLES, the difficulty of procuring which is WELL KNOWN.

Messrs. LAZARUS & MORRIS, Opticians and Opticians, Hartford, Conn., Manufacturers of the Celebrated PERFECT SPECTACLES, have after years of experience, experiment and the perfection of costly machinery, been enabled to produce that grand desideratum,

PERFECT SPECTACLES.

which have been sold with unlimited satisfaction to the wearers in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Dominion of Canada, during the past nine years. These celebrated spectacles never tire the eye, and last many years without change.

S. F. WILLIAMSON,

dealer in

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

M'Connellsville, Ohio.

SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT SPECTACLES,

from whom only they can be procured.

WE EMPLOY NO PEDDLARS.

Dec. 11-1868-1y.

1869. Spring Trade. 1869.

Adams & Kahler

have a well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

STORE:—North-West Corner of Center and East Streets,

M'Connellsville, Ohio.

April 22-1y.

POST HOUSE.

Center Street,

M'CONNELLSVILLE, O.

FRANK JEFFERS—Proprietor.

Every accommodation afforded guests, and the stabling may be considered the best.

GIVE THEM A CALL.

Robert L. Morris,

dealer in Mechanic's Tools, Farm Implements, Building Materials, Shelf Ware, Cordage, House Furnishing Goods, and

Manufacturer of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE

Opposite the Court House,

M'CONNELLSVILLE, OHIO.

W. B. HEDGES, M. D.,

Has permanently located himself in M'Connellsville, where he will follow his profession both in

PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

All calls promptly responded to. Office: opposite Mumme, Hammond & Co's Grocery Store, on Center Street. [aug 20f]

H. B. VINCENT & BROS.

DEALERS IN

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, and

Manufacturers of

MORRIS BLOCK, M'Connellsville, Ohio.

Watches, Jewelry and Musical Instruments repaired.

CITY SHAVING SALOON.

FRED BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

Fred is prepared to do all manner of work which comes within the sphere of his legitimate business. Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing, done to the satisfaction of the most fastidious. Switches and Curis are made to order, and are warranted to prove satisfactory. South-East side of Public Square.

J. E. & Fin. R. Hanna,

Attorneys At Law.

M'CONNELLSVILLE, OHIO.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them. Special attention given to collections. Office on Center Street, three doors west of the Public Square.

v2u29-1y.

NEW

MEAT SHOP!

Having just put new and beautiful repairs upon my room, on the Public Square, I am now prepared to accommodate my customers with the choicest meats. I am determined not to be undersold or excelled in the quantity or quality of meat sold. Thankful for past favors I still solicit a share of the public patronage. The high cash price paid for hides.

Those who are indebted to me on old accounts are requested to call and settle, as I wish to square up my books and will hereafter do only a Cash business.

A. J. GAY.

April 29-1y.

GOV. HAYES AND HIS STUMP SPEECH ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION.

"Every lie seems monstrous till its fellow lies comes to match it."

The truth of the above quotation was fully impressed upon us on hearing Gov. Hayes read his speech before the Radical State Convention, on accepting the re-nomination of his party friends for Governor of Ohio.

We said the Governor read his speech. He had, in anticipation of his re-nomination, prepared it with care—studied every line—submitted it to his friends for their approval—sent it to the Journal Office, where it was put in type, and the proof sheet was carefully read, corrected and revised in the Governor's room, and hence the statements made by Governor Hayes are not to be regarded as spoken on the impulse of the moment, without thought or time to seek the truth, but as a deliberately prepared effort, intended, by himself and his friends, to be the key note of the campaign—its statements to be regarded as facts not to be gainsaid.

We have no time, and if we had time, our space would not allow us to expose all the misstatements and fallacies in this campaign speech. This will be our duty and our pleasure hereafter. But we cannot refrain from comment on a single paragraph. The Governor says:

"During the canvass which resulted in the election of the late Democratic Legislature, the Republicans were charged with having used \$300,000, raised for the relief of soldiers' families, to pay the State debt, and this charge was insisted upon, notwithstanding a majority of the Democratic members had supported the measure. The idea was everywhere held out that the Democratic party was successful this money would be restored to the relief fund and expended for the benefit of the soldiers. The failure to redeem this pledge is aggravated by the fact that the Legislature, by a strict party vote in the Senate, refused to provide for the support of soldiers, destitute orphans and widows, and that the Democratic members had supported the measure. The failure to redeem this pledge is aggravated by the fact that the Legislature, by a strict party vote in the Senate, refused to provide for the support of soldiers, destitute orphans and widows, and that the Democratic members had supported the measure. The failure to redeem this pledge is aggravated by the fact that the Legislature, by a strict party vote in the Senate, refused to provide for the support of soldiers, destitute orphans and widows, and that the Democratic members had supported the measure."

We hold this fact in regard to public men. He who, from mistake or ignorance, puts forth what is true, when, if he had taken the trouble to ascertain he would have found to be false, is just as much guilty of falsehood as if he had manufactured the statement out of whole cloth; and hence, an ignorance of the law excuses no man, so ignorance of matters of fact, found in the Legislative journals and in the public documents, is no excuse to a Governor of Ohio.

In the extract given, Governor Hayes charges that a majority of the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature, which, without warrant of Constitutional law, fleeced from the soldiers, the widows and the orphan children of those who fell in battle or died of wounds received in defence of the country, eight hundred thousand dollars of money, raised by taxation for their support, gave this sum to their support. This we deny, and this charge we pronounce an untruth. Appealing to the Legislative journals, where the vote by yeas and nays is recorded for the truth of our assertion and the faithfulness of that of Governor Hayes, we say, that not one single Democratic member voted for the Seindie—EVERY VOTE IN ITS FAVOR BEING THAT OF A NEGRO SYPHREX RADICAL!

Here the question of veracity is broadly and strongly made. Either we state a falsehood, or else Gov. Hayes does. The recorded vote will brand the falsifier!

Again, Governor Hayes says that "the Legislature by a strictly party vote in the Senate, refused to provide for the support of soldiers and destitute orphans, at home to be established without expense to the State, by the voluntary contributions of patriotic and charitable people." This, too, is untrue! No such vote was had! It had no, such result would have been given. It is equally untrue that the Democracy stood pledged to restore the eight hundred thousand dollars stolen from the Soldier's Relief Fund, we say stolen, for that is theft which is improperly and without warrant of Constitutional law, taken from the poor and the helpless. When the late Democratic Legislature met, two years had elapsed since the eight hundred thousand dollars raised by taxation for the relief of the crippled soldiers, and the orphans and widows of those who died for their country, was fleeced from them. During these two years, poverty and want had thinned the ranks of those to whom the fund belonged by death. Stripped of their support by the heartless acts of that Radical Legislature, urged, as its members were by the State officers, to seize and to confiscate the fund for their support, the hard winter of 1867 sent many of them, through want of life's necessities to untimely graves. The remainder, few in numbers, were provided for by the several counties. It would take a year to collect the tax, and for the county officers to report the number of them needing the relief, and as the Auditor of State reports that few, if any, remained to whom the relief ought to be granted, the swindle remains untraced. The people will provide the punishment.

Thus, we have shown that every statement made by Governor Hayes

in the paragraph quoted, is totally devoid of truth. In reading it, the truth of the quotation we have adopted and placed at the head of this article, will be apparent; for in the extract every lie seems monstrous till its fellow lie comes to match it."

—Ohio Statesman.

The Radical Platform—Who Made It?

The night before the Radical Convention met, there was a meeting of the leaders of that party at the Governor's room, in the State House, to fix up matters and to have the platform cut and dried for the action of the next day's Convention. Our good looking, frisky little friend, David A. Dangler, of Cleveland, presided, with his usual ability. Senator Sherman, ex-Governor Dennison, General Garfield, Attorney General West, Hon. Cooper A. Watson, Hon. Abner Kellogg, General Keifer, Hon. W. P. McChesney, Wm. H. Smith, of Cincinnati, Judge Underhill and others, made speeches, consuming the time until long after honest folks were in bed. The platform, as drawn up by a committee, consisting of Attorney General West, ex-Governor Dennison, General Garfield, General J. Warren Keifer and Senator Burroughs, was thoroughly discussed, and after an angry fight, was so modified as to adopt, in a gingerly manner, the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which is to give negroes the right to vote, as an issue in the coming campaign, and it was agreed to as it passed the Convention.

At first there was great hesitancy in even naming the negro suffrage amendment. Mr. Attorney General West stood publicly pledged to oppose it. As a lawyer, he could not, and he would not stultify himself, by putting it in the platform. But General Garfield and Keifer, and ex-Gov. Dennison reminded the Attorney General that the Radicals in Congress had staked their all on giving the darkies the privileges of white men, and sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, Ohio must resolve in its favor. Mr. West could not see it in that light. He was not a member of Congress himself, and had but little hope of ever being one, unless he had some assurance that the member from his district would get another office, such, for instance, as minister to the Cannibal Islands—where the chief food of man is man—and thus give him a chance, he West, would go back on one of his own law opinions.

The assurance was given that Mr. Attorney General West should yet have another chance to go to Congress—the negro voting proposition was put into the platform in such a manner as not to offend Mr. West's sensitiveness—and the platform was adopted, and Mr. West finally agreed. In this shape the meeting ordered it to be reported to the Convention, and it was by that body adopted.

Thus was the Platform made.—Ohio Statesman.

Sir Humphrey Davy on Religious Faith.

"I envy," says Sir Humphrey Davy, "no quality of the mind or intellect in others; but genius, wit or fancy. But if could be allowed to choose what would be most delightful and I believe, most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to any other blessing; for it makes life a discipline of goodness, creates new hopes when all earthly ones vanish, and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence here, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life even in death and from decay and destruction calls up beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of torture and shame the ladder of ascent to Paradise; and, far above all combinations of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms, amaranths, the gardens of the blest, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and the skeptic view only gloom and decay, annihilation, and despair."

A Southern friend, who is curious in his observations as to the effect of freedom on the ordinary field hand freedman, says that in no way does Sambo "feel the oats" of liberty more than in his devotion; and in support of his assertion sends the following, which he says is in many quarters a favorite hymn in public religious services:

We're nearer to de Lord
Dan de white folks, and dey know it;
See de glory gate unbarred!
Walk up, darkies! pass de guard!
Bet a dollar he don't close it!
Walk up, darkies, froo de gate!
Har! de colored angels noller;
"Go way, white folks! you's too late!"
We's de winin' color! wait
Till de trumpetsounds to follow!
Hallelu! h! tanks an' praise!
Long enuff we've borne our cross;
Now we's de superior race;
We's givine to hebbin afore de bosses!

The Great Tree of California.

A few years ago the botanical world was excited by the discovery in California of two species of trees belonging to the conifers, and closely allied to our native cypress, which for size and symmetrical proportions truly surpassed all known trees.

Both belonging to the genus *Sequoia*, established by Endlicher, a noted German botanist, but from whence he derived the name is not known; possibly after a celebrated chief of the Cherokee nation named "See-qua-yah," who invented an alphabet for the Cherokee language, and introduced among them many new arts and implements.

A curious rivalry sprang up among botanists relative to the naming of our California species.—The British botanist Lindley, Gordon and others called it *Wellingtonia gigantea*, after their great military hero. Mr. Kellogg, of California, nettled at the idea of having an American tree emblemize a British soldier, called it *Washingtonia gigantea*. Others again called it *Americana gigantea*; but Dr. Torrey, of this city, showed clearly that it belonged to the genus *Sequoia*, and named it *S. gigantea*; the English botanists, however, persist in calling it *S. Wellingtonia*.

This species is found on the western flanks of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and is said to have been first discovered by a company of miners. Some, however, give the honor of the discovery to Mr. Lobb, an English Scientific explorer, and others again to Douglass, in 1831. We are inclined to believe that Douglass discovered it, but did not meet with the grove in California country, which has since become so renowned.

One of the largest trees was felled some ten or twelve years ago. Estimating its age by the annual rings, it must have been three thousand one hundred years old; it was over ninety feet in circumference at the base. The stump is used as a ball-room, and the hollow trunk as a bowling-alley. A man can ride on a horseback for a distance of seventy-five feet through it, going out by a knot-hole in the side. It required six weeks' labor to fell the tree at a cost of \$500. It was done by boring augers; a large pine tree was then felled against it, but this not succeeding, wedges were driven into the cuttings, and the tree thrown from its centre of gravity. It was estimated to contain two hundred and fifty thousand feet of timber. Professor Brewer has since found a still larger tree, which measures one hundred and six feet in circumference at four feet from the ground and probably had been one hundred and twenty feet in circumference, as it had lost some of its buttresses by fire; it was two hundred and seventy-six feet high.

Another species, *S. sempervirens*, is much more plentiful, and is also a very magnificent tree. It was discovered by Menzies in 1796. At Santa Cruz, above Monterey, specimens of this species, two hundred and seventy feet high, were found by Hartweg, and Douglass speaks of specimens three hundred feet high and thirty-two feet in circumference at three feet from the ground; and another has been found that measures fifty-five feet in circumference at six feet from the ground. It is known as the "Redwood" in California, and has very handsome deep green foliage, and is a vigorous grower, but unfortunately is not hardy north of Washington or Baltimore, and to succeed perfectly should be grown still further south. The *S. gigantea* appears to be somewhat more hardy, as some good specimens are growing in the grounds of Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry, at Rochester, N. Y.—*Harth and Howe*.

Pacific Railroad.

The California people are reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that the Pacific Railroad is not without its disadvantages. The Stockton Gazette dolorously asks: "Are we to be triturated to death beneath the mortar-pesle of feminine declamation and masculine rhodomontade? It seems so.—Train is here: Anna Dickinson is on the way; Mrs. Major Doctor Mary Walker is announced to come! Can we endure more and live? Let anathemas be hurled at the projectors of the Continental Railroad.—Without that fiendish invention we might have been spared these afflictions."

And all this lamentation, too, be it remembered, was uttered before the Californians knew that old Ben Wade and Charles Sumner were on their way to visit them. We expect to hear more weeping and wailing, and gnashing of teeth when they get that information.

No Dodging—Want a Republican German says of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Noble County Republican, in the last issue, thus expresses itself in relation to the Fifteenth Amendment:

"In the campaign just opening one of the main issues to be fought for in the ratification, by Ohio, of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.—It is the keystone of the Republican fabric; it is the principle for which we have struggled in all the years of our existence as a party. Until this government shall be in fact what it is in theory—a government founded upon the consent of all the governed, irrespective of race, color, class or religion; with protection to the weak, and the right of life, liberty and happiness to all—the mission of the Republican party is not finished; the object of its organization is not accomplished. Nothing but the weak kneed conservatism of a portion of the party prevented this issue from arriving at a successful solution in 1867. In this campaign we will have the unfinished work of that year to finish up. Let us have no milk and water if's and and's, no dodging the main issue, but stand up squarely to the issue so that the October election may, by a large majority, reduce this great principle to finality—by being engrained in the Constitution of our common country."

Sharp Practice.

The Paris shop-keepers know how to deal with kleptomaniacs.—Not long since an elegantly-dressed lady entered a fashionable lace store, and asked to look at Valenciennes laces. The patterns shown appeared to her too coarse and heavy, and she left without purchasing, but not without carrying any thing away. The vigilant eye of the clerk detected her slipping a piece under her cloak. She had scarcely returned home when a messenger arrived with a little package and the following note:

"Madam: We are afraid that the twelve yards of lace you selected to-day, in our store will not be enough to trim your dress, and therefore take the liberty of sending you another piece of the same pattern with the bill for both. Please send word by the bearer whether you will take it."

It is needless to add that the lady took the lace and paid the bill, only too happy at having to deal with a man of sense.

In a Tight Place.—Every body, of course, remembers the old story of the interloping gentleman who, was found by an unexpected husband shut up in the clock-case, and who replied, when the indignant lord of the manor asked him what he was doing there: "I am taking a walk!" A pendant to this story comes to us from London. A person there was found the other day concealed in a chimney. When he was angrily required to account for his presence in another man's flue, he promptly responded: "I was looking for my cane!" What happened to the promenade in the clock-case, history tells us not. The man who was seeking his cane in a chimney was remorsefully hauled off to jail as a thief.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales has grown up with the character of inheriting his maternal relative's dullness rather than his father's astuteness. Some papers saw recently in his speech before the Royal Geographical Society, indications of latent ability, but it appears that the hereditary fertility does not extend to language. Some persons were recently speaking of this remarkable discourse in presence of Dr. Howard Russell.—"I wrote out the speeches," puffed forth that gentleman in huge clouds of tobacco smoke, "and dozed hard work I had to keep them short enough for the Prince to trouble about getting them off by heart."

A Waterbury "infant," named Freddy, went to his mother one evening and inquired: "Mother, what is a gono sucker?" His mother said he mustn't ask such questions, but Freddy persisted, and was finally sent to bed, to say his prayers by himself, instead of on his mother's lap as usual. So Freddy prayed—God bless papa and mamma and baby, but as for me I've been a bad boy, and I guess I'm a gono sucker."

Great efforts are made to secure Northern emigration into North Carolina. An agency has been established by a Northern house, of which every member of the Legislature is said to be a member, and several men already have come from the North and purchased farms near Raleigh, at about ten dollars per acre.

A traveler in Pennsylvania asked the landlord if they had any cases of quinsy in that town.—"No, sir," said the landlord, "if a man got drunk here, we say he is drunk and never call it by any other name."

—Advertise in the Conservative.